NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANCIENT ART.

A HISTORY OF ART IN CHALDEA AND ASSYRIA:
From the French of Georges Perror, Professor in
the Faculty of Lettees, Paris; Member of the Institute;
and CHARLES CHIPIEZ. Historated with 452 engravings in the text and 15 steel and colored plates.
Translated and edited by Walter Armstrong, B. A.,
Oxon. 2 vois. 8vo. London: Chapman & Hall.
New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Scn. 1884.

The great History of Ancient Art of Professor Georges Perrot is in many respects the most important contribution of modern times to the literature of art and archæology. As it progresses its value becomes more and more apparent. The present vol-umes are an English translation of the second volume of the French work, being that which relates to Chaldea or Assyria, the former portion having covered the history of art in Egypt. volumes are fine specimens of book-making, and the illustrations are admirable as illustrative art, and abundant to bring the descriptive text within the comprehension of the ordinary reader as well as the student. The value of the work to every reader of history, whether of mankind or of what man has produced, consists in the fact that we have here, from a scholar of the first rank (and none holds higher rank than Perrot), the results, in digested form, of the extensive contributions to knowledge made by Layard, Rawlinson, Loftus, George Smith, Lenormant, Maspero, Oppert, and a host of other distinguished laborers in the field. All that twentyfive years of work in research and excavation has given to the modern world, and all that scholarship has brought to bear on the interpretation and relation of ascertained facts, have been here collated and commented on by one whose ability commands our respect. The result is a clear and readable account of all that is known, from ancieny authors and modern discoverers, about Chaldea and Assyria in ancient times.

The history of art is a history of various civilizations at various periods, but through all we have certain continuous lines of art extending from our own days back to the remotest ages of which we have art remains. The roots of these arts he in unknown ages of the pre-historic man. But tracing those lines backward, the student finds them all leading him toward the trunk among a people, family or families, race or races, of men inhabiting that part of Asia watered by the Tigris and the Euphrates. It is true that we find older works of art in Egypt than in Asia, but this is due to the marvellous preservation of antiquities in the Nile Valley; while the evidence is convincing to scholars that the Egyptian civilization proceeded from an Assatic origin. . The point where it branched off has not yet been reached in Asiatic exploration.

The history of Chalqea begins with tradition. The people when we first know them had traditions, probably legends, of a heroic age when men talked with gods. The definite history begins with art remains which are with great certainty dated at somewhere near B. C. 2000. Professor Perrot does not go fully into the question of the origin of the first Chaldeans. He suggests and accepts the apparent truth of the Mosaic account that there had been, prior to the earliest dates of which we have remains, diversity of language, and an emigration hither. He believes the beginnings of empire to have been in the lower country, Chaldea. Here was the Plain of Shinar; a vast stretch of level land, unbroken by any elevation. When we first know them the Chaldeans had a written language. This was the same, in effect, as that now called the canciform, which continued in use for two thousand years with little modification. It is believed to have been ideographic in origin. If we were at all disposed to criticise the discussions of M. Perrot, we might perhaps think that in considering this subject he has not given attention to the value of the Chaldeau traditions, which are entitled to some weight in their recognizing and in fact resting on the existence of a written language among their ancestors, delivered down from far more ancient ages. He, however, deals with what he finds approved; and it is enough for his purpose of exact history to show that the earliest wedge-form inscriptions have some, though very slight, indications of a design to represent natural forms. The evidence on this point is

meagre, and, it is fair to say, unsatisfactory. But the controlling reason for the adoption and continuous use of this form of writing is highly interesting. That this was due to the material on which the Chaldees wrote is unquestionable. The Egyptians used papyrus, and wrote with liquid color (ink) on it. The Chaldean wrote on clay. It was under his feet everywhere. It was easy to form it into a tablet and impress in it any sign or letter. When it was baked in fire it was more imhable than stone. The corner of a rule on the clay made a wedge-shaped mark. Whether originating in pictures, or in arbitrary signs for sounds, this style of impressing the characters on clay was evidently the most convenient. Any scraping or scratching with a point would have turned up flakes of clay to be cleaned off with difficulty. Rapidity is essential to any good practical art of writing. The Chaldean scribes became very rapid writers. The earlier style of characters seems to have required that the wedge-shaped impressions should unite, touching one another, to form a complete sign. This requirement was medified, in time and each impression stood by itself, its relations to others being recognized. The letters had never the phonetic value which the Greek and later alphabets possessed. They expressed syllable sounds. We find here, as in all other works on the same subject, the highest tribute given to the memory of the lamented George Smith, to whose intense energy and marvellous skill the world is indebted more than to any other scholar for introducing this nineteenth century world to the vast library of Assyrian and Chaldean literature, which pottery leaves had made almost imperishabie, and which modern research has recovered from the ruined palace of As-

Who were these people, Chaldeans as we now call them, among whom we find existing arts which prove a high state of cultivation, and from whom came out the founders of great empires, the fathers of races illustrious in the history of mankind 7 The most eminent scholarship pauses before this question, and our present teacher contents himself with summing up the indications and suggestions of others, leaning, doubtless, somewhat to the belief that they came to Shinar from the high lands of the north, having "a national constitution, a religion and a system of legislation, the art of writing and the most essential industries." Of their earlier history in their new home on the lower plains of Mesopotamia, it is the concurrent testimony of all modern discoverers that the brief accounts given by the Hebrew historian Moses are so accurate as to require no change. All the discoveries of explorers which touch this subject sustain that accuracy. There is a point of much interest in this connection. Moses describes the tribes of the Tigris and Euphrates Valley as dominated in the time of Abraham by Chedorlaomer, King of Elam. Inscriptions of Assurbanipal have been read which state that he took Susa 1,635 years after Chedor-nakhounta, King of Elam, had conquered Babylon. This conquest of Susa was in B. C. 660, and thus the oldest fixed date in Chaldean history, B. C. 2295, is arrived at. The Elamite dynasty of that period was probably succeeded by a native Chaldean dynasty. Berosus (a Babylonian priest who about B. C. 250 wrote for the Greeks a Babylonian history of which only a few fragments are known) gives to this Chaldean dynasty 458 years' duration, beginning B. C. 2047. Then Egypt invaded and conquered Mesopotamia. Inscriptions found in Chaldea have furnished fifty names of princes, assigned to the long period of history preceding the Egyptian conquest. The oldest cities of Chaldea date from the remoter parts of this period. Ur of the Chaldees is believed o have been where now is Mugheis; Uroukh is now Warka, and has been by some believed to be the true Ur. The first king to whom a probable date can be given is Ismi-Dagan, about B. C. 1800. In his'time Assyria was subject to Chaldea. Here then commences a history which is more or less continuously written in monuments and ancient writings, not so fully as that of Egypt, but with a degree of gave to the great city, or to its chief place of worcompleteness which is astonishing when we reflect that twenty-five years ago Chaldea and Assyria were alike a vast waste, of whose hidden wealth whose treasures of recorded power, conquest, civiliof Chaldea and Assyria records much of what we

the people, the millions of husbandmen and laborers the vast population who cultivated the richest plains in Asia, and created the wealth and power of dynasties which controlled the world, the art of the country records nothing. This is a remarkable feature. Egyptian art relates the story of the prince and of the peasant with equal minuteness. All classes of Egyptians commanded art production, patronized art. according to their means and desires. But in Chaldea and Assyria only monarchs seem to have ordered the illustrative productions of art, and those productions illustrate only what was for the gratification of royal pride. The deeds of kings and their armies in the field, the repose and | They found footing on the islands. The wonderful luxury of royalty at home, these are the burden of what we may call the literature of the art. In these the details are abundant. The weapons of war, the dresses and ornaments of the court, the cruelties in which every Asiatic sovereiga had supreme delight, the pleasures which surrounded his rest among the memorials of his conquests and cruelties, those we know all about, for the monuments freely describe them. The art of Chaldea and Assyria was one and the same. Whichever was in the more ancient days master of the other, in the long years after Assyria became the manent lord and Babylon a subject city, the old art of Chaldes, with but little modification, was the art of Nineveh. But we have no illustrations of the life, manners and customs, employments, pleasures or pains of the people of either northern or southern country. Neither has exploration given us any number of objects of domestic or personal use. Nevertheless, in the immense quantity of art work which has been recovered and is now gathered in Western museums there is a record of the work of artists and artisans perhaps more complete than we | follow the lines. possess of any ancient people except the Egyptians.

There is no stone in Chaldea. Assyria furnishes little that is available for purposes of architecture The northern hills supplied a species of alabaster, poor material for the sculptor, and liable to decomposition when exposed to weather. Slabs of this latter, sometimes very large and weighing over thirty tons, were used for relief sculpture, and placed in the brick walls of buildings. The universal building material was brick; mostly crude bricks, unbaked. These were laid without mortar or cement. The vast structures composed of them endured for ages, the superincumbent weight press ing the bricks into a solid mass, through which the modern excavator digs his way without finding lines of separation, and only now and then a sort of stratum line of color. When and where they learned the art of enamelling pottery is unknown. It is probable that Egypt gave this art to Asia. The covering of burned brick with gorgeous colors m enamel gave a brilliancy to Assyrian art which it would have lacked otherwise. This left nothing in the way of color to be desired in either external or internal decoration. The designs in the enamels furnish a thorough illustration of the motives and intents of Assyrian decorative art. Who desires to study these must consult the numerous illustrations in these volumes.

We have no space, nor is it practicable, to dense in this notice any account of Assyrian sculpture. If any one have imagined it to be either rude powerless or void of instruction, he has small knowledge of it. In one department at least, the representation of life, of lions and other animals, the Assyrian artist needed no Greek or modern Canova to teach him. He had seen hons. Greek and later sculptors have also seen lions occasionally; but, in general, fat fellows, grown obese in cage life. The ordinary lion of sculpture is a conventional, if not an imaginary, beast. The Assyrian sculptor had hunted lions with the king when fifty or a hundred were the bag of a day's sport. They were mighty animals, lank, lithe and royal in their show of bone and sinew and hard bundles of muscle. Such they are on the monuments, cut in stone. A wounded lioness, her spinal cord paralyzed by an arrow, dragging her huge body and nerveless hind legs along the ground in the rage and agony of death, was a subject well fitted for the powers of the Assyrian artist. Perhaps in none is the line more clearly traceable than in glyptic art. Every man in Babylon had his engraved seal when Herodotus was there. The art of engraving hard stones was very ancient in Chaldea. The earlier and ruder products were followed by finer productions. M. Ferrot finds in the New-York Museum one of the best illustrations of the highest products of the art, have proven that the elevation of the pole, disregarding best illustrations of the ingnest products of the art.

a Chaldean cylinder, representing Izdubar and refraction which makes a variance of only four seconds, a Chaldean cylinder, with a bull and a lion. This is exactly in latitude 30° N. Deductions drawn from Hea-bani struggling with a bull and a lion. This eylinder in the New-York Museum is in the same old collection in which are the superb works of archaic Greek art which, have been a revelation in the history of gem-engraving. The continuous line Kuzium treasure vaults.

If the reader will turn to page 161 of the second volume, where is shown this wounded lioness, or to the bounds of Assurbanipal on page 147, he will be seized with desire to know more about the artist and the art which, after two thousand years of burial, is now revealed in such examples as these Thus much of the æsthetic character of the art. Much more might be said. But art is not confined to illustration. It produces the useful and the beauti-

ful. These Asiatics had a high sense of the beautiful. They had ample knowledge of useful arts. Among the oldest relics we find are works in gold, copper, bronze, iron and lead. Silver does not seem to have been known in the early times. They had tin, for it was essential to bronze. Iron was used only for personal ornaments, at first, but became so abundant in later times that M. Place found at Khorsabad a room full of iron instruments, hooks, grappling tools, hammers, chains, ploughshares. Place believed some of the objects to have steel tips. This is doubted. In the ninth and eighth centuries B. C. iron was abundant, more so than in any other country. In the British Museum are many bronze objects with iron cores: Thrones of kings, made of wood decorated with ivory, bronze and lapis-lazuli, attest skill and luxurious taste in furniture. The sculptures amply testify to the splendor of textile fabrics. In short, the art of Assyria, measured by any and every standard, was in the highest rank of the arts of utility and beauty. Of the religion of the Chaldeans and the Assyrians

we know little or nothing. Their art, strangely enough, among the vast quantity of illustration, fails to assist us. Abounding in supernaturalisms, it is so mysterious that it reveals no connected system of mythology. Professor Perrot, with some others, imagines that the earlier religion was a vague belief in, or fear of, spirits innumerable, cloud of surrounding powers, and that from this in time grew the assignment of homes to some of the more dreaded, or more respected, among those spirits-residences in stars, or on snowy mountain peaks in the north. He recognizes the tendency toward a belief in some one supreme deity, but this tendency does not seem to have been formulated, except perhaps in the Assyrian veneration for Assur. At the utmost, however, scholars must confess lack of knowledge on the whole subject. And here it is impossible to avoid the suggestion that Professor Perrot has erred in the endeavor to find indications of a progressive religious belief from fetichism through polytheism to monotheism whereas the natural, and in this case the more clearly indicated course has been a lapse from an ancient monotheism into the mazes of a vague and variable polytheism. That such is the history of Egyptian religious belief is well assured. If the Egyptians came from the same Asiatic origin with the Assyrians, there is every reason to believe that when they came to the Nile Valley they brought with them, and also left in their Asiatic home, a pure monotheistic faith. And this old faith, surviving in the Chaldaic mind (instead of what M. Perrot calls " a certain latent and instinctive monotheism"), is the more probable explanation of the fact that the Chaldean kings, instead of calling themselves servants of Nebo, or of Merodach "loved to style themselves the worshippers of the Lord of Lords," Bel-Beli. It may well be believed that it was when they had a more clear idea of the one supreme God, whom they knew as Illon, they ship, the name Bab-ilon, Gate of God, which later

ages changed to Babylon. Yielding as we do to the magical power of Greek art, which has dominated the Western mind since gation, grandeur, no one knew anything. The art | the fifteenth century, we are illy disposed to think of it as the child of older times. But art, high art, have included in these words, but little more. Of delighting the eye and soul of man, was born ages

before Homer sang, and had been mighty for good and evil among men ages before any Greek cut a stone or moulded clay. Out of Asia the streams of beneficence flowed westward, uniting with those which came from Egypt. The Phænicians were the art dealers of the old times. They carried Asiatic art to Egypt and Egyptian art to Asia. This we suspect from the fact that we find levidences of the commerce in the respective arts of the two countries. In each country was then a brilliant civilization, while Europe was practically barbarian. But the Cyprus explorations have revealed the progressive influence of Assyrian and Egyptian art. Greek intellect came in contact with them and was set on fire. Old conventionalisms, touched by the magical hand of even the archaic Greek, were transformed into beautiful conceptions; old symbolisms ame exquisite realizations, delights of the eye for all the later ages. There is nowhere else in history an example of such sudden growth to maturity and perfection as the growth of that which we call Greek art. But it grew thus because it was the child of old and noble arts, from whom it derived the healthy vigor, the original strength of its constitution. It is no longer possible for an intelligent student of art history to regard Greek art as in any sense of original Greek birth. In tracing our own arts to or toward their origins we go in some cases to, but always through or beyond, Attica, beyond the Holy Sea, to the cradle of human civilization. It may be difficult to see the relationship between our surroundings of beauty and those which de lighted the hearts and eyes of Sennacherib, or of Thothmes. But the relationship is absolute, and modern exploration has enabled us in many cases to

We have but introduced the reader to the thres hold of a gallery of art and history in which the volumes of Professor Perrot are to be his guide. The Chaldean of four thousand years ago began to form this gallery. His descendants or pupils built, on the banks of the rivers of Asia, a civilization which has never been surpassed, a power equal to any in human history. It vanished suddenly, entirely. It left no evidence of its existence. Two centuries after Nineveh fell, the Greek armies passed over its site without dreaming of its existence. That which was the glory of Nineveh, her art, after slumbering through so many centuries, rises new from the grave, not ghost-like, but in original form and material. Such works as these volumes, the conscientious labor of a profound scholar of modern times, will give that life to the revived art which will make it a power, to teach to these late peoples perhaps more than it taught in Babylon and Nineyeh. For art has this characteristic, that it speaks in a language intelligible to men of all ages and countries, and its utterance for good or evil is intelligible and influential wherever men inherit the blessings of civilization.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE GREAT PYRAMID AND SEARCH FOR THE BURIED CITIES-ITS OBJECT.

A New-York member of the society menand below said on Tuesday to a TRIBUNE reporter: Recent efforts, promising successful issue, on the part of the International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures, to secure funds for a thorough cientific examination of the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, lend interest to the claims now put forth as to the religious character of that structure. The Institute was rganized at Boston in November, 1879, General Garfield being the first president. Its aim is the preservation of the hereditary unit of weights and measures. The mem-bership includes many of the ablest engineers and scien-The present head of the society is Charles Latimer, of Cleveland. The institute's work ha centred about the Great Pyramid, as the exponent of ncient and modern weights and measures.

"The investigations of the pyramid in 1864-5 by C. Plazzi Smith, Astronomer Royal for Scatland, are the basis for the Institute's declaration that it was constructed according to the highest truth, embodying a complete and perfect science, to be a grand world standand of weights and measures for all time. The architect, it is asserted, combined in the structure proportions to which the key was and still is lost; but it has been partially worked out, showing it to give the sun's distance from the earth; the exact length to a fraction of the solar year; the length of the precessional eyele; the earth's solar diameter; the original cabit of measurement; the little men measure; the pl proportion. Pro fessor Smith's researches, with those of French scientists. dicate its perfection as a weight and measure guide, from which the present system has been evolved. It is even said to furnish a perfect scale for a thermometer, far surmastur the modern scales. The precision with which the admiration of the patriarchs for ' the wisdom of the

the religious element of the Institute that Is now coming to the front. Their claims, additional to the above, are that the pyramid is a system of Bible chronology, in which the chief Biblical events of the past are recorded, and the outline of what is yet future is disclosed. They find it the discoveries already made evidence that the architect was superhumanly inspired to create this Pillar of Witness (Isaiah xix, 19, 20). It is in keeping, they assert, with the command with promise: 'Thou shalt have a perfect ane just weight; a perfect and just measure shalt thou have; that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. In the pyramid, ereated centuries before Moses wrote the Pentatenet, they find that the architectrecorded the three great dispensations, viz., From the flood to Moses; the Mossic; the Christian—fortedling to a year the birth of Christ and the crucifixion. Cther demonstrations claimed are that it shows the various propertion of length, breadth, etc., of the Ark of the Covenant; the size of the molten sea in Solomon's Temple; the size of Noal's Ark; the 1,250, 1,290, 1,335 and 2,390 days of Daniel; the exact number of years that have claspeed from Adam to Noah, to the Flood, to Abraham, isnae, Jacob, the Exodus; Christ's birth, ministry, death; the destruction of Jerusalem, and other historical facts.

"The president of the Institute has for a long time past endeavored to Induce wealthy Christian men to furnish means for a full and complete examination of the pyramid, to settle disputed points, and make the discoveries for which early efforts were not adequately supported either by money or selentific apparatus. Between the pyramids and the Sphinx is believed to exist a boried city, whose statues and temples would be disclosed in the progress of the xork. A wealthy fron manufacturer of Youngstown, Ohio, Channey H. Andrews, has the matter under consideration, having been favorably impressed with the project, from both the religious and scientific points of view. The u to the front. Their claims, additional to the above, are

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S PORTRAIT.

SIR: I find in THE TRIBUNE of this date a repetition (quoted from a Boston paper) of a silly fable regarding the manner in which Nathaniel Hawthorne was entrapped by Mr. Motley into having his photograph taken without being aware of it. The fable is made absoutely out of whole cloth; there is not one fibre of truth in it; but it matches well enough with the very mislead ing portrait of Hawthorne in connection with which it appears. Mr. Henry A. Bright-Hawthorne's most intimate English friend-writes to me as follows under date

mate English friend—writes to me as follows under date of November 2, 1883:

The account of the photograph being taken for Mr. Motley is quite wrong. I went with him to a photographer (Mryal), as he had promised me a photograph of himself. It gave his name and Mayal came up in a great state of excitement. Hawthorne got very shy, and grasped his umbrella as if it were the last friend left him. This, of course, was taken away from him by the photographer, and a table with a book on it was put in its place. "Now, sir, please to look intense." He was afterward told to look smiling (at the portrait of a lady!), I chose the "intense" one, and afterward had a copy of it taken for Hawthorne's friend, Mr. Fields. I am amused to find in the current anecdote) that Mr. Motley attracted his friend's attention "at the critical moment." This is quite imaginative, for Mayal inasted on my going behind a screen, where your father could not see me. After your father's death Mr. Fields asked me for a copy of the photograph of fancy to engrave), and I sent other copies to your mother, Mr. Longfellow, and one or two more. The original there was only one taken of it at the time) hangs in my own room.

But this is only another instance of the way history is written. I am, sir, yours, etc.

But this is only answers, etc., written. I am, sir, yours, etc., JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Sag Harbor, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1881.

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FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, N. J.-PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) Military Academy.—For circulars address Col. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester. The year. Degrees conferred. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English, Col. THEO. HVATT, President.

RYE, N. Y.-Bradford Mansion School. Winter term will begin Nov. 23. C. J. COLLINS, Principal. ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL. Staten Island, Rec-blor, Rev. ALFRED G. MORTIMER (University of Lon-don), Assistant Masters, Rev. G. E. GRANSTON (Brown's), Rev. B. S. LASSITER (Princeton), W. S. WYLIE (Harvard), and others. There are vacancies for two boarders. For in-formation address Rev. A. G. MORTIMER, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Staten Island, N. Y.

SWITHEN C. SHORTLIDGE'S MEDIA

ACADEMY, Media, Penn., for young men and boys, has just
added 20 new rooms. Students admitted and classified at any
time. All pupils board with the principal. 15 instructors.

Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils.

School opens, after the holdings, Jan. 3d. Fixed price covers
every expense, even books, de. Address SWITHIN C.

SHORTLIDGE A. M. (Harvard College graduate), Media,
Penn.

For Young Ladies-Country. BOARDING KINDERGARTEN at moderates terms; mother's care and instruction; healthy location; beautifus surroundings. Mrs. W.E.L.C., HOX 375, Nyack, N.X. DORDENTOWN, N. J. — Female College; beautifully located; very healthful and thorough, Superior Music and Ap Departments. For circular, &c., aldress Rev., WM. C. BOWEN, A. M., President. MISS AIKEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 26. For particulars address MISS C. AIKEN. M ISS NOTT'S English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladles, 33 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. The 11th year begins Thursday, September 20. Circulars sent upon application.

THE ELMS.—Family and day school for GIRLS. No. 141 High-st., Springfield, Mass. For circulars address the Principals, Misses PORTER & CHAMPNEY.

Ice Cream,

HORTON'S ICE CREAM,

ALWAYS PURE and DELICIOUS To carry home: will keep hard one bour. try one. DEPOTE

Dancing Academies.

ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 681 Fifth-ave. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING.

NOW OPEN.

Particulars in circular, for which send stam ALEX. MACGREGORS, 112 FIFTH-AVE.-A Private lessons any hour; classes every day; gentle-men's classes Monday and Thursday evenings; particulars see circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY of DANCING. M Broadway and 32d-st., is open for instruction every morning, afternoon and evening. Season tickets reduced. See circular.

MR. P. HARVARD REILLY, 578 5th-ave., has returned from Europe. For terms, &c., apply at the school.

Ceachers.

A NY PERSON desiring the services of an accomplished lady reader (amanuennis also), may address H. H., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway. Refer-

A. MISS HESSE.36West 21st-st., supplies com-A MERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, estab-A lished 1855, provides promptly Best Teachers for Private Pupils, Pamilles, Schools, Colleges, Circulars of Good Schools with reliable information, free to purents. Skilled Teachers always wanted, Application form for stamp. J. W. Scherkmerkhorn & Co., 7 East 14th st., N. Y. A MERICAN and EUROPEAN TEACHERS' A BURIEAU supplies without charge, colleges schools and families with thoroughly competent professors, principals and teachers. Families going abroad or to the country promptly suited with superior tutors, companions and governesses. Call on or address Professor LEGENDRE, 1,193 Broadway, New-York.

ALL DEPARTMENTS, teachers promptly supplied free to employers. Schools recommended supplied free to employers. Schools recommended.
FLORENCE FITCH, 27 Union Square. A BLE AND THOROUGH TEACHERS

of all grades, tutors, governesses, lecturers, companions, etc.; circulars of best schools free; no charge to those employing teachers, nor to teachers until engaged. E. MIRLAM COYRIERE & CO., 31 East 17th-st., Union Square. A PRESBYTERIAN Clergyman (American), an experienced and successful teacher, wishes pupils at his study—young gentlemen or ladios. Thorough instruction guaranteed; boys litted for college; highest city references. Address EDUCATION, box No. 24, Tribune omce.

AGRADUATE of Trinity College, Dublin A LADY who has some spare time wishes to botain a few pupils in Brooklyn, considerable experience in preparation of pupils. English, Music, Elementary French and Drawing plan and fancy work. Address A. B. C., Tribune Office, N. Y.

FRENCH CONVERSATION .- New method; emonstration 11 o'clock daily; classes for teachers; t in advance. Professor BERGER, from Paris, 31

GOVERNESS-A youn lady, of good family GRADUATE and former Fellow of Columbia ohns Hopkins desires private pupils; mathematics es. F. H. J. Box 72, Fribune Uptown Office, 1,238

61 EAST 44ST-ST.—French conversation, grammar, literature; best conversational method, by PROF, DUC, OQUET, the Paristan graduate teacher. High-

Protessional.

THE ADVERTISER desires connection with a daily Republican newspaper in the West; has some oney and some experience; wishes to buy an interest if sat-ned. Address HAMILTON, Tribune Office.

Removals

CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Lave removed to their new offices in "THE BERKSHIRE,"
corner Madison-ave, and 52d-at., and offer for saie the following the houses: Nos. 19 and 23 East 6 th.st., and Nos. 20 to
28 East 6 fat/st. Houses always open. Description and

Dividend Nonces.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY, A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENTUM upor DIVIDEAD OF FIVE the capital stock of this Con pany has been declared by Bourd of Trustees payable to stockhoiners of record on 6rst day of February, 1884.

The transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day of the transfer books will be closed on the twenty sixth day o January and re-opened on the second day of February, 13-4. LEONARD E. CURTIS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO 116 BEOAD-ST., MILES SUILDING.)

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE
and one-half (13½ per cent on the first preferred stock of
this company has this day been declared, payable on and after
February 1, 18-4, at this oftice, to stockholders of record
upon closing of the books as stated below. The transfer-books
of the first preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Jan
mary 16, 18-4, at 3 p. m., and reopened on the morning of Feb
rnary 4, 1884.

CENTRIBAT, LOWAR, DALL WAY, CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE

CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY COMPANY.-The interest compons failing due on the 15th on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid by the Mercan tile Trust Company, on and after said date. RUSSELL SAGE, Vice President.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, also an interest dividend of payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary. ST. PAUL AND NORTHERN PACIFIC D RAILWAY CO.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at the banking house of MESS S. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 26 Nassaulst., New-York City, on and after January 15th, inst., to stockholders of record this date. The transfer books will be closed from January 10 to 15 Incinative.

GEO. S. JONES.

GEO. S. JONES.

Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

MONTHEAL, Jan. 11, 1-81.

THE HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND UPON
THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, at the
rate of three per cent per annum, secured under agreement
with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, at 1a lade
yearly supplementary interest dividend at the rate of two pir
cent per annum, declared by this company, logether forming
A HALF-YE, RLY DIVIDIND ON THE SAID-TOCKE
ATTHE RATE OF TYPE PER CENT. PER ANNUL.
ATTHE RATE OF TYPE PER CENT. PER ANNUL.
Warrants for this dividend, payable at the agency of the
Bank of Montreal, 59 Wallest, 884, to stockholders of record
on t at date.

Warrants for this dividend, payable at the agency of the
Bank of Montreal, 59 Wallest, who york, will be delivered on
and after Feb. 18, 1884, 1884, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885, 1885

OFFICE OF THE
WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE NSUBANCE COMPANY,
BROUGLYN, Jan. 11, 1884.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 115 Broadway 5, 1884

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand.

GEORGE E. COCK, Scoretary, 1985

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21, 1883.

THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
this day levied assessment No. 4 of Fifty Cents per share.
Delinquent 30th January, 1834. Sale day 29th February, 1834.
Same may be paid at the office of Luidiaw & Co., 14 Wall-st.
N.Y., transfer agents et the Co. W. P. WILLARD, Pres.

EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL STREET.

New-York. January 9, 1884, The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annu-tividend of dividend of SIX PER CENT
out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and
after the 14th instant.
CHAS. L. GUNN, Secretary

Real Estate Agents.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, REAL ESTATE, 1,280 Broadway, Special attention given to the management of estates, renting, collecting, &c.

City Property Co Let. A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEWYORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE
UPTOWN OFFICES NO. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirty,
firstet, multi 9p to sund 508 W.
Eighthawe, No. 92 East Fourteenth M., corner Understander,
field Thirdway, corner Forty, swenth M. at the HARLEM
OFFICES, Nos. 1.007 and 2.300 Thirdway, corner One,
hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, up to 8 p. m., at regular office
rates.

TO LET.—2,115 Fifth-ave., near 130th-st., three-story and basement brown stone front; private house; best location in Harlem; possession. C. CARREAU Grand-st. and Bewery (Telephone Spring 115).

TO LET.—Stores, lofts and buildings on Beekman, Spruce, Frankfort, John, William and Pearl sts.

e ity Proverin Wanted. OFTS WANTED TO LEASE.-Must con-

*I tain about 12,000 square feet and be located below Canal-st. between Elm-st. and West Broadway. Address LOFTS Box 2,824, New-York. WANTED.—HOUSES and FLATS, furnished and unfurnished, for responsible tenants. Country property to let and for sale. Send description to A. DATLEY, Everett Directory, 74 W. 35th-st.

WANTED. -On a long lease, by an old-established and perfectly responsible firm, a SciORE attacted cast of Broadway, west of Williamst, between Fulton and Liberty-sts; store to be about 25 feet front, 57 feet deep and 4 stories. Apply to P. O. Box 1,294, New-York City. WANTED-and will pay immediate cash for good property, if cheap. FAUL P. TODD, 145 Broad

City Real Estate for Sale

FOR SALE.—5th-Ave. Corner and Broadway.

Lota. Will exchange improved property. PAUL TODD,

145 Broadway. FOR SALE.—Down-town Business Property TODD, 145 Broadway FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—First-class, full width private house, south of Central Park. J. O HOYT & SON, No. 25 Namanust.

FOR SALE.—A first-class full size house on Lenox Hill, near 5th ave. Bargain. Apply to ISAAO HONIG, 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement. LEXINGTON-AVE., near 34TH-ST.-Four story stone front; price reasonable. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st. 5TH-AVE., NEAR 57TH-ST.-Superb 4-story

thich stoop, brown-stone residence, 20x60, with elegan dimmy-room and butler's pantry extension, for sale reasonably being in one of the handsomest blocks on 5th-ave.; possession immediate; terms to suit. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 8 Cedar st. and 65; 5th-ave. Brookin Property for Sale and Co Let FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in Nine-T teenth Ward, Brooklyn; near the fountain; a first-class three-story house, well furnished in every respect. Rent low to a good tenant, Possession immediately, Apply to A. GAL-LAGHER, 51 4th-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone No. 484.

PLOTS OF LOW-PRICED LOTS in Brooklyn for investment. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman st. Countrn Property for Sale and Co Let,

FOR SALE—4,000 acres semi-bituminous coal land, lying in the centre of the coal region of Pennsylvania, but two miles from the new Beach Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern R. R. (the Vanderbit connection), at other from Pennsylvania R. R., one mile from Philadelphia and Eris R. R. will be sold to close an estate.

These lands are partially developed and the value of the veins determined for all purposes and for coking.

D. I. PRATT.
726 Walnutst, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A hotel of 100 elegantly furnish-ed rooms. Every modern and saultary arrangement. Most eligible location, at Spring Lake, N.J. Terma to suit. W. H. HEFBURN, 228 Walmutsk, Phila. FOR SALE.—A charming summer home, from which is had one of the grandest view of the Hadson River to be found on the banks of that noble water. The estate contains about seven acres: double house barn, two fine elsterus, artesian well, fruit and estate. Simation is in Sing Sing village—tamoulage, schools for young ladies and gentlemen. Name of place, "Gen Crest, owner, JOHN T. LYNCH, West 69th-at., 10th and 11th-aves.

TO RENT.—Two Spiendid Brick Dwellings in Augusta, Ga., delightfully situated and centrally located. Every convenience. Furnished or unfurnished, as écaired. Address, J. L. MAXWELL, Real Estate Agent, Augusta, Ga.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.—Catalogue free. Maps of Virginia 15c. MANNING C. STAPLES, Bichmond, Va WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE either of four desirable Hudson River Residence Properties, 3.to 80 acres: \$10,000 to \$35,000. OWNER, Post Office Box 672.

Conntry Property Wanted.

WANTED.-HOUSE on Staten Island, within WANTED to lease, in Westchester County, WILL EXCHANGE nearby property for

Ocean Steamers

outhern farm, dwelling or other productive property.

Box 2,939 New-York.

A NCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships

A Sail from New-York every Saturday for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 20, North River
DEVONIA Jan. 10, 10 a. m. i a.s. fl. RIA. Feb. 2, 9 a. m. CHRCASSIA Jan. 26, 5 a. m. i FURNESSI. Feb 9, 3 p. m. Caoin passage, 860 to 880. Second Gabin, \$35.
Anchor Line Drafts issued at lowest rates are paid free of charge in England, Scotiand and Ireland.
For passage, Caoin Plans, Book of Tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

BORDEAUX LINE.

New and direct line to the South of France.

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SS. CHATEAU LEOVILLE (4.000 tons).

SCHATEAU LEOVILLE (4.000 tons).

February 16

From Prontice's Stores" (near Wall-st. Ferry) Brooklyn.

Travellers for France. Spain and Italy, Pyronees, Fact

Nice, &c., vill save time and expense by taking this line.

Cabin (including wine), SSO. Steerage, \$25.

Cabin (including wine), 850.
For passage apply to F. LE BOULANGER, 46 Beaver-st. CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENS
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCYTHIA. Wednesday, Jan. 16. 8 a. m.
CEPHALONIA Wednesday, Jan. 24. 1. 30 p. m.
DOTHNIA Wednesday, Jan. 27. 7 a. m.
PAVON!
Cabin passage, 8:1", \$50 and \$100.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low
rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., toot of Kingsat.
Tuesday, Jan. 13, 6:30 a m.
Tuesday, Jan. 23, aoon.
Tuesday, Jan. 23, aoon. NEVADA NISCONSIN.....

having bath-room, snoking-room, drawing-room, plane and library; also experienced surgeon, stewaniess and caterer on cache stenner. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and galt.

Cabin passage (according to state-room), \$50, \$50 and \$100; intermediate, \$40. Steerage at low rates.

OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, WILLIAMS & GUION. INMAN ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARTIES SHURBER, CO. 7,9 a. m.
CITY OF CHICAGO. Saturday, Jan. 19, 10 a. m.
SPAIN THOMAS JAN. 74, 2 p. m.,
Prom Pier 36 (new number, North liver.

SPAIN Thousday, Jan. 24, 2p. m,
Prom Pier 36 (new number), North kiver.
CABIN PASSAGE, \$60, \$80 and \$100, Intermediate \$40.
STEERAGE, from the Old Country, \$21; from New-York, \$28.
For passage, &c., apply to the INMAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
For passage, &c., apply to the INMAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
Limited, 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadeiphia Office, No. 105 South Fourth-st. NATIONAL LINE.—From Pier 39, N. R.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
MINISTRA 23, 1 p. m.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANYS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANYS
LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO.
From New-York, pier foot Canal-st., N. R.
For S. n. Francisco v. a. the Isthmus of Pansma
CHTY OF P. AG sails zo day, adn. 21, noon,
connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From San Francisco, ist and Brannan sts.
CHTY OF RIO JANEIRO sails succlav, Jan. 14, noon,
Excursion Trickets between San Francisco and Yokohamaas
Ecot. HOSQUILLE. Special Takes. FOR TRIBULE AND ASSESSED FOR TRANSPORT OF THE STREET OF TH

RED STAR LINE, -- For Antwerp and Paris.

No. 19 South William-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES AND GERMAN MAIL
SEMI-WEEKLY STEAMERS.—Hamburg American
Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London and Paris),
and HAMBURG Saturdias Steamers to Hamburg direct
Fit 181A. Thurs, Jan. 1; WESTPHAL A Thurs, Jan. 24, LLEE,
Ratos: First Cabin, \$65 and \$70 Steorage, \$20 Prepair
Rectal Cickets, \$20. Excursion rates greatly reduced, Senifor "Fourist Gazette."
KUNHARDI & CO., Gen. Agts., No. 51 Broad-st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Fass. Agts., of B way, N. Y.

C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., ol B way, S. WHITE STAR LINE.—MAURY ROUTE, UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. GERMA. IC. Capt. Reunedy. Thurson, Jan. 17, 250 p. m. ALRI TIC. Capt. Pass. Saturday, Jan. 17, 250 p. m. BA. TIC. Capt. Pass. Saturday, Jan. 17, 250 p. m. BA. ANIC. Capt. Pass. Saturday, Jan. 17, 250 p. m. FROM THE WHITE STAR DOCK, FOOT OF WEST FROM THE WHITE STAR DOCK, FOOT OF WEST RATES.—Saloon, \$60, \$50 and \$100. Return necessed favorable terms. Steerage from the Old Country. \$21 from New York, \$25.

Por inspection of plans and other information apply at 125 company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

WINTER RESORTS.
GRAND EXCURSIONS. ATLAS LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

For BAHAMAS, JAMAICA, HAYTI, PORTO BICO, COLOMBIA, ESTHMUS OF PANAMA and NICARAGUA. Tourists are invited to avail of these trips, which they can make on any rosite taken by the Company's Steamers, the nutrition of price of 85 per day, which inclinies all privileges and living on bourd the whole time, or passengers desirate to any other roste may transfer to any other passenger steamer of the line they may meet on the veyage. For passage apply 10

PIM, PORWOOD & CO., Agenta,